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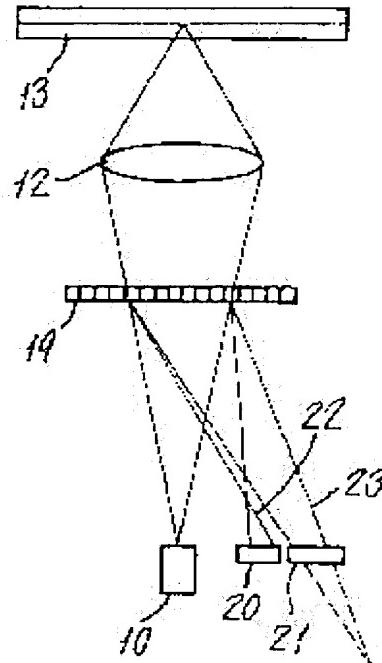
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## (54) OPTICAL PICKUP DEVICE

## (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To solve the problem that an offset or a deterioration of a focus error signal or a tracking error signal arises due to a movement of light convergence element with a tracking or a tilt of an optical information recording medium.

**SOLUTION:** A diffraction element 19 includes a diffraction region which is divided into a plurality of areas in the region supplementing at least a moving range of reflected light with the movement of the light convergence element 12. The diffraction element 19 and photodetectors 20 and 21 are disposed so that +1st order diffracted light generated in some areas of the plurality of areas converges on the front side of the photodetector 20 and that the +1st order diffracted light generated in some other areas of the plurality of areas converges on the rear side of the photodetector 21. The plurality of areas of the divided diffraction region are set so that the amount the converging diffracted light to the photodetector 20 is approximately equal to the amount of the converging diffracted light to the photodetector 21. A focus error signal is detected by a spot size detection method. A tracking error signal is detected by a push-pull method by dividing the photodetectors 20 and 21 into two with a division line which pass through about an optical axis of the diffracted light and which is parallel to the track direction of the optical information recording medium 13.



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**CLAIMS**

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A light source.

Element condensing for condensing emitted light from this light source on an optical information recording medium, a photo detector which receives catoptric light from said optical information recording medium, and is changed into an electrical signal, and a diffraction element which diffracts catoptric light from said optical information recording medium, and is led to said photo detector.

Are the optical pickup device provided with the above, and said diffraction element has the diffraction region divided into two or more fields in a field with which a moving range of said catoptric light accompanying movement of said element condensing is compensated at least, While the primary [+] diffracted light produced in some two or more fields of said two or more fields condenses by a near side of said photo detector, said diffraction element and said photo detector, It is arranged so that the primary [+] diffracted light produced in some two or more fields of others of said two or more fields may condense by the backside of said photo detector, And two or more fields where it is not based on a position of said catoptric light in a diffraction region of said diffraction element, but light volume of the condensing diffracted light from said some of two or more fields to said photo detector and light volume of the condensing diffracted light from some two or more fields besides the above to said photo detector spread abbreviation etc. and where said diffraction region was divided so that it might become are set up, Have the 1st photo detector that receives the diffracted light which condenses by said near side as said photo detector, and the 2nd photo detector that receives the diffracted light which condenses by said backside, and focus error signal detection by spot-size detection system is performed, Tracking error signal detection by the push pull method is performed by dividing said 1st photo detector and said 2nd photo detector into two through an abbreviated optic axis of said diffracted light by a parting line parallel to a track direction of said optical information recording medium.

[Claim 2]In the optical pickup device according to claim 1, said 1st photo detector and said 2nd photo detector A light-receiving field where width is narrow respectively, An optical pickup device being divided into at least three light-receiving fields with a wide light-receiving field of both sides of this light-receiving field, detecting the amount of gaps of said catoptric light in a light-receiving field of an outermost part of these light-receiving fields, and amending a direct-current-offset ingredient of said tracking error signal.

[Claim 3]An optical pickup device, wherein said outermost light-receiving field has not hung on a field with which a zero order light and the primary [\*\*] diffracted light lap among diffraction patterns by a groove slot of said optical information recording medium of said catoptric light in the optical pickup device according to claim 2.

[Claim 4]A light source.

Element condensing for condensing emitted light from this light source on an optical information recording medium, a photo detector which receives catoptric light from said optical information recording medium, and is changed into an electrical signal, and a diffraction element which diffracts catoptric light from said optical information recording medium, and is led to said photo detector.

Are the optical pickup device provided with the above, and said diffraction element has the diffraction region divided into two or more fields in a field with which a moving range of said catoptric light accompanying movement of said element condensing is compensated at least, While the primary [+] diffracted light produced in some two or more fields of said two or more fields condenses by a near side of said photo detector, said diffraction element and said photo detector, It is arranged so that the primary [+] diffracted light produced in some two or more fields of others of said two or more fields may condense by the backside of said photo detector, And two or more fields where it is not based on a position of said catoptric light in a diffraction region of said diffraction element, but light volume of the condensing diffracted light from said some of two or more fields to said photo detector and light volume of the condensing diffracted light from some two or more fields besides the above to said photo detector spread abbreviation etc. and where said diffraction region was divided so that it might become are set up, Have the 1st photo detector that receives the diffracted light which condenses by said near side as said photo detector, and the 2nd photo detector that receives the diffracted light which condenses by said backside, and focus error signal detection by spot-size detection system is performed, Two light-receiving fields which receive a part of field with which a zero order light and the primary [\*\*] diffracted light lap among diffraction patterns by a groove slot of said optical information recording medium of said catoptric light are established in said 1st photo detector and said each of 2nd photo detector, A signal acquired in these light-receiving fields is calculated, and a tracking error signal is detected.

[Claim 5]A light source.

Element condensing for condensing emitted light from this light source on an optical information recording medium, a photo detector which receives catoptric light from said optical information recording medium, and is changed into an electrical signal, and a diffraction element which diffracts catoptric light from said optical information recording medium, and is led to said photo detector.

Are the optical pickup device provided with the above, and said diffraction element has the diffraction region divided into two or more fields in a field with which a moving range of said catoptric light accompanying movement of said element condensing is compensated at least, While the primary [+] diffracted light produced in some two or more fields of said two or more fields condenses by a near side of said photo detector, said diffraction element and said photo detector, It is arranged so that the primary [+] diffracted light produced in some two or more fields of others of said two or more fields may condense by the backside of said photo detector, And two or more fields where it is not based on a position of said catoptric light in a diffraction region of said diffraction element, but light volume of the condensing diffracted light from said some of two or more fields to said photo detector and light volume of the condensing diffracted light from some two or more fields besides the above to said photo detector spread abbreviation etc. and where said diffraction region was divided so that it might become are set up, Have the 1st photo detector that receives the diffracted light which condenses by said near side as said photo detector, and the 2nd photo detector that receives the diffracted light which condenses by said backside, calculate an electrical signal acquired with these the 1st photo detector and 2nd photo detector, and a focus error signal is detected, Two diffraction regions which diffract a part of field with which a zero order light and the primary [\*\*] diffracted light lap among diffraction patterns by a groove slot of said optical information recording medium of said catoptric light are established in said diffraction element, At least two another photo detectors which receive the two diffracted lights by this 2 \*\* diffraction region, respectively are arranged, a signal acquired with these photo detectors is calculated, and a tracking error signal is detected.

[Claim 6]An optical pickup device, wherein said diffraction element is arranged at said light source close-attendants side of said element condensing and moves in one with said element condensing in an optical pickup device of any one statement of claim 1-5.

[Claim 7]An optical pickup device having used said diffraction element as a polarizability diffraction element which differs in a diffraction operation by a polarization direction in an optical pickup device of any one statement of claim 1-6, and having arranged 1/4 wavelength plate between this polarizability diffraction element and said element condensing.

[Claim 8]An optical pickup device, wherein said diffraction element is blaze-ized in an optical pickup device of any one statement of claim 1-7 so that diffraction efficiency of the primary [+] diffracted light may become the highest.

[Claim 9]An optical pickup device, wherein a signal generating circuit which generates said each error signal and an adjustment signal comprises an arithmetic circuit which said photo detector contains in an optical pickup device of any one statement of claim 1-8.

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[Translation done.]

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

#### [0001]

[Field of the Invention]This invention separates the incident light from a light source, and the catoptric light from an optical information recording medium using a diffraction element, and relates to the optical pickup device which performs record and/or reproduction of information.

#### [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]The optical pickup device which performs record of information and playback to optical information recording media, such as CD and DVD, has the dramatically strong request of slimming down and low-costizing. Development of the optical pickup device using the diffraction element as one of what [ the ] meets such a request is prosperous. As an optical pickup device using the hologram element as a diffraction element, there is a thing of composition of having been indicated to JP,04-311828,A. This optical pickup device, It comprises the semiconductor laser 1, the collimate lens 2 and the hologram elements 3 and 4 as a diffraction element which are light sources as shown in drawing 25, the 1/4 wavelength plate 5, the object lens 6, the optical disc 7 as an optical information recording medium, and the photo-diodes 8 and 9 that are photo detectors.

[0003]P polarization emitted from the semiconductor laser 1 is made into almost parallel light with the collimate lens 2, and is condensed on the optical disc 7 with the object lens 6 via the holograms 3 and 4 and the 1/4 wavelength plate 5. Although the catoptric light from the optical disc 7 passes along the object lens 6 and the 1/4 wavelength plate 5, it turns into S polarization by penetrating the 1/4 wavelength plate 5 twice. The hologram element 4 functions also as element condensing which functions as a light-path-separation element into which the light flux from the semiconductor laser 1 and the catoptric light from the optical disc 7 are made to divide, and makes the photo-diodes 8 and 9 condense the catoptric light from the optical disc 7. Therefore, the hologram element 4 diffracts at an angle of predetermined to an incident light axis, and S polarization from the 1/4 wavelength plate 5 is condensed and received by the photo-diodes 8 and 9.

[0004]The thing as shown in drawing 26 is known as an example of an optical pickup device which performs focus error signal detection by spot-size detection system, and tracking error signal detection by the push pull method. The light flux from the light source 10 is condensed with the object lens 12 as element condensing via the diffraction element 11 by the optical disc 13 as an optical information recording medium, and this optical disc 13 is rotated by the actuator which is not illustrated.

[0005]The diffraction pattern 11a of the diffraction element 11 divided into two in the abbreviated optical axis position as the catoptric light from the optical disc 13 was shown in drawing 27. By 11b, it was divided two, and diffracted, and while was diffracted by the diffraction pattern 11a, and while the diffracted light 14 is condensed by the near side of the photo detector 15, the diffracted light 17 of another side diffracted by the diffraction pattern 11b is condensed by the back side of the photo detector 16. A thing as shows drawing 28 the split pattern of the light-receiving field in the photo detectors 15 and 16 is mentioned. The numerals 18 in drawing 27 show the catoptric light from the optical disc 13. The light-receiving fields 15a-15c where the photo detectors 15 and 16 were trichotomized, respectively as for the diffracted lights 14 and 17 divided into two, Light is received by 16a-16c, it calculates with the following computing equations in the arithmetic circuit which the signals 15A-15C and 16A-16C acquired from these light-receiving fields 15a-15c and 16a-16c, respectively do not illustrate, and the focus error signal FES is acquired.

[0006] $FES = (15A + 15C + 16B) - (15B + 16A + 16C)$

It calculates with the following computing equations in the arithmetic circuit which the signals 15A-15C and 16A-16C acquired from the light-receiving fields 15a-15c and 16a-16c, respectively do not illustrate, and the tracking error signal TES is acquired.

$TES = (15A + 15B + 15C) - (16A + 16B + 16C)$

In the optical pickup which equipped JP,9-63076,A with the diffraction element which leads the optical beam reflected with the information recording medium to a photo detector according to the diffraction effect, The optical pickup having leaned and arranged said diffraction element to the optic axis of an optical beam is indicated so that a position gap bordering on the area division line of said photo detector can detect a focus and a non-focusing state.

[0007]An optical disc is irradiated with the light flux emitted to JP,10-49884,A from the light source via a condensing means, Diffract the reflected light flux from this optical disc by a transmission type diffraction element to the photodetection means side, and the this diffracted reflected light flux in the optical pickup device to detect by said photodetection means said diffraction element, It has four fields divided by the prolonged parting line roughly

along the radial direction of said optical disc so that it might intersect perpendicularly with the prolonged parting line and this parting line roughly along the track direction of said optical disc, Two fields of one diagonal line position of these 4 \*\* fields, and two fields of the diagonal line position of another side, The space change corresponding to this focus condition is given to this each reflected light flux, respectively so that comparison of the reflected light flux diffracted in this one two fields and the reflected light flux diffracted in two fields of this another side can detect a focus condition, Said condensing means is set up move approximately along with the radial direction of said optical disc for tracking.

Said photodetection means is provided with at least two acceptance surfaces which it comes to divide by the parting line which approximately met in the direction to which the condensing spot of said diffracted reflected light flux for focal state detection moves by the wavelength variation of said light source, Have 2 sets of photodetection parts for the focal state detection in which this each acceptance surface has length longer than said migration length, and said one photodetection part detects the reflected light flux diffracted in two fields of said one diagonal line position, and. The optical pickup device, wherein the photodetection part of said another side detects the reflected light flux diffracted in two fields of the diagonal line position of said another side is indicated.

[0008]The optic for condensing the emitted light from a light source and this light source on a record carrier at JP,11-25480,A, The photo detector which receives the catoptric light from the above-mentioned record carrier, and is changed into an electrical signal, In the optical pickup device which has the 1st diffraction grating that divides the emitted light from the above-mentioned light source into plurality, and is entered in the above-mentioned record carrier, and the 2nd diffraction grating that diffracts the catoptric light from the above-mentioned record carrier, and is led to the above-mentioned photo detector, The field for focus error detection which the above-mentioned photo detector receives the zero-order diffracted light from the 1st diffraction grating of the above, and outputs the signal according to a focus error, Receive the secondary more than diffracted light from the 1st diffraction grating of the above, and it has a field for wavelength variation detection which outputs the signal according to the wavelength variation of the diffracted light from the 2nd diffraction grating of the above, The focal error signal generating circuit which generates a focus error signal from the signal which the field for focus error detection of the above-mentioned photo detector outputs, The optical pickup device provided with the correction signal generating circuit which generates the adjustment signal which amends change of the above-mentioned focus error signal resulting from the wavelength variation of the diffracted light from the 2nd diffraction grating of the above from \*\* which the field for wavelength variation detection of the above-mentioned photo detector outputs is indicated.

[0009]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]In the optical pickup device using the diffraction element 11 divided into two as mentioned above. . By the tracking operation for moving the condensing spot by the object lens 12 to the track position of the request on the optical disc 13, as shown in drawing 29, move the object lens 12 in the direction (radial direction) which intersects perpendicularly with a track direction. In this case, as the position of the catoptric light in the diffraction element 11 shows drawing 31, it becomes very imbalanced to the diffraction patterns 11a and 11b, and the imbalance of the light volume of the catoptric light in the diffraction patterns 11a and 11b arises.

[0010]Therefore, the diffracted lights 14 and 17 from the diffraction patterns 11a and 11b also come to be shown in drawing 32 on the light-receiving fields 15a-15c and 16a where the photo detector 15 was trichotomized – 16c, and the imbalance of the intensity of the diffracted lights 14 and 17 produces them. For this reason, FES does not become zero, but big influence produces it in S character curve characteristic (relation between a defocusing amount and FES), and the direct-current-offset ingredient according to the movement magnitude of the object lens 12 produces TES. Drawing 34 and drawing 35 show an example of degradation of the FES characteristic by movement of the object lens 12 in the optical pickup device shown in drawing 26, and the TES characteristic. The imbalance of the above light volume is generated as it is similarly shown in drawing 33, when the optical disc 13 carries out a tilt, as shown in drawing 30.

[0011]This invention is not based on movement of element condensing or the tilt of an optical information recording medium accompanying tracking, A focus error signal and a tracking error signal without offset or degradation can be acquired, and it aims at providing the optical pickup device which can perform the good and stabilized focus servo and a track servo.

[0012]

[Means for Solving the Problem]In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, an invention concerning claim 1, A light source and element condensing for condensing emitted light from this light source on an optical information recording medium, In an optical pickup device which has a photo detector which receives catoptric light from said optical information recording medium, and is changed into an electrical signal, and a diffraction element which diffracts catoptric light from said optical information recording medium, and is led to said photo detector, Said diffraction element has the diffraction region divided into two or more fields in a field with which a moving range of said catoptric light accompanying movement of said element condensing is compensated at least, While the primary [+] diffracted light produced in some two or more fields of said two or more fields condenses by a near side of said photo detector, said diffraction element and said photo detector, It is arranged so that the primary [+] diffracted light produced in some two or more fields of others of said two or more fields may condense by the backside of said photo detector, And two or more fields where it is not based on a position of said catoptric light in a diffraction region of said diffraction element, but light volume of the condensing diffracted light from said some of two or more fields to said photo detector and light volume of the condensing diffracted light from some two or more fields

besides the above to said photo detector spread abbreviation etc. and where said diffraction region was divided so that it might become are set up, The 1st photo detector that receives the diffracted light which condenses by said near side as said photo detector, Have the 2nd photo detector that receives the diffracted light which condenses by said backside, and focus error signal detection by spot-size detection system is performed, Tracking error signal detection by the push pull method is performed by dividing said 1st photo detector and said 2nd photo detector into two through an abbreviated optic axis of said diffracted light by a parting line parallel to a track direction of said optical information recording medium.

[0013]In the optical pickup device according to claim 1 an invention concerning claim 2, Said 1st photo detector and said 2nd photo detector A light-receiving field where width is narrow respectively, It is divided into at least three light-receiving fields with a wide light-receiving field of both sides of this light-receiving field, the amount of gaps of said catoptric light is detected in a light-receiving field of an outermost part of these light-receiving fields, and a direct-current-offset ingredient of said tracking error signal is amended.

[0014]An invention concerning claim 3 has not required said outermost light-receiving field for a field with which a zero order light and the primary [ \*\*] diffracted light lap among diffraction patterns by a groove slot of said optical information recording medium of said catoptric light in the optical pickup device according to claim 2.

[0015]Element condensing for an invention concerning claim 4 to condense emitted light from a light source and this light source on an optical information recording medium, In an optical pickup device which has a photo detector which receives catoptric light from said optical information recording medium, and is changed into an electrical signal, and a diffraction element which diffracts catoptric light from said optical information recording medium, and is led to said photo detector, Said diffraction element has the diffraction region divided into two or more fields in a field with which a moving range of said catoptric light accompanying movement of said element condensing is compensated at least, While the primary [ +] diffracted light produced in some two or more fields of said two or more fields condenses by a near side of said photo detector, said diffraction element and said photo detector, It is arranged so that the primary [ +] diffracted light produced in some two or more fields of others of said two or more fields may condense by the backside of said photo detector, And two or more fields where it is not based on a position of said catoptric light in a diffraction region of said diffraction element, but light volume of the condensing diffracted light from said some of two or more fields to said photo detector and light volume of the condensing diffracted light from some two or more fields besides the above to said photo detector spread abbreviation etc. and where said diffraction region was divided so that it might become are set up, The 1st photo detector that receives the diffracted light which condenses by said near side as said photo detector, Have the 2nd photo detector that receives the diffracted light which condenses by said backside, and focus error signal detection by spot-size detection system is performed, Two light-receiving fields which receive a part of field with which a zero order light and the primary [ \*\*] diffracted light lap among diffraction patterns by a groove slot of said optical information recording medium of said catoptric light are established in said 1st photo detector and said each of 2nd photo detector, A signal acquired in these light-receiving fields is calculated, and a tracking error signal is detected.

[0016]Element condensing for an invention concerning claim 5 to condense emitted light from a light source and this light source on an optical information recording medium, In an optical pickup device which has a photo detector which receives catoptric light from said optical information recording medium, and is changed into an electrical signal, and a diffraction element which diffracts catoptric light from said optical information recording medium, and is led to said photo detector, Said diffraction element has the diffraction region divided into two or more fields in a field with which a moving range of said catoptric light accompanying movement of said element condensing is compensated at least, While the primary [ +] diffracted light produced in some two or more fields of said two or more fields condenses by a near side of said photo detector, said diffraction element and said photo detector, It is arranged so that the primary [ +] diffracted light produced in some two or more fields of others of said two or more fields may condense by the backside of said photo detector, And two or more fields where it is not based on a position of said catoptric light in a diffraction region of said diffraction element, but light volume of the condensing diffracted light from said some of two or more fields to said photo detector and light volume of the condensing diffracted light from some two or more fields besides the above to said photo detector spread abbreviation etc. and where said diffraction region was divided so that it might become are set up, It has the 1st photo detector that receives the diffracted light which condenses by said near side as said photo detector, and the 2nd photo detector that receives the diffracted light which condenses by said backside, Calculate an electrical signal acquired with these the 1st photo detector and 2nd photo detector, and a focus error signal is detected, Two diffraction regions which diffract a part of field with which a zero order light and the primary [ \*\*] diffracted light lap among diffraction patterns by a groove slot of said optical information recording medium of said catoptric light are established in said diffraction element, At least two another photo detectors which receive the two diffracted lights by this 2 \*\* diffraction region, respectively are arranged, a signal acquired with these photo detectors is calculated, and a tracking error signal is detected.

[0017]In an optical pickup device of any one statement of claim 1-5, said diffraction element is arranged at said light source close-attendants side of said element condensing, and an invention concerning claim 6 moves in one with said element condensing.

[0018]In an optical pickup device of any one statement of claim 1-6, an invention concerning claim 7 uses said diffraction element as a polarizability diffraction element which differs in a diffraction operation by a polarization direction, and arranges 1/4 wavelength plate between this polarizability diffraction element and said element condensing.

[0019] In an optical pickup device of any one statement of claim 1-7, an invention concerning claim 8 is blaze-sized so that, as for said diffraction element, diffraction efficiency of the primary [+] diffracted light may become the highest.

[0020] A signal generating circuit where an invention concerning claim 9 generates said each error signal and an adjustment signal in an optical pickup device of any one statement of claim 1-8 comprises an arithmetic circuit which said photo detector contains.

[0021]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Drawing 1 shows a 1st embodiment of this invention. The optical pickup device of this 1st embodiment separates the incident light from a light source, and the catoptric light from an optical information recording medium using a diffraction element. In the optical pickup device shown in drawing 26 which is one gestalt of the optical pickup device which performs record and reproduction (or only record of information or only reproduction of information) of information, and was mentioned above, The diffraction element 19 by which hyperfractionation was carried out instead of the diffraction element 11 divided into two is used, and the photo detectors 20 and 21 are used instead of being the photo detectors 15 and 16. In drawing 1, identical codes are given to drawing 26 and identical parts.

[0022] The diffraction region of the diffraction element 19 is a diffraction region with which the moving range of the catoptric light from the optical disc 13 accompanying movement of the object lens 12 as element condensing is compensated at least, and is divided into many fields. As shown, for example in drawing 2(a), the diffraction regions 19a and 19b where two diffraction operations differ used the thing of the gestalt located in a line by turns in the shape of a rectangle, but this hyperfractionation diffraction element 19. The diffraction regions 19a and 19b where two diffraction operations differ as shown in drawing 2(b) may use the thing etc. of the gestalt located in a line with matrix form.

[0023] While the primary [+] diffracted light 22 produced in the diffraction region 19a condenses by the near side of the photo detector 20, the diffraction element 19 and the photo detectors 20 and 21, It is arranged so that the primary [+] diffracted light 23 produced in the diffraction region 19b may condense by the backside of the photo detector 21. It is not based on the position of the catoptric light in the diffraction regions 19a and 19b of the diffraction element 19, but And the light volume of the condensing diffracted light 22 from the diffraction region 19a to the photo detector 20, Two or more fields where the light volume of the condensing diffracted light 23 to the photo detector 21 from the diffraction region 19b spreads abbreviation etc. and where the diffraction regions 19a and 19b were divided so that it might become are set up.

[0024] The diffraction region 19a diffracts, it condenses before the photo detector 20, the diffraction region 19b diffracts, and the catoptric light which entered into the hyperfractionation diffraction element 19 via the object lens 12 from the optical disc 13 condenses by the backside of the photo detector 21. Drawing 3 shows the light-receiving spots 22S and 23S of the diffracted light on the photo detector 20 and 21. The diffracted-light spot 22S on the photo detector 20 in which the light-receiving field in the photo detectors 20 and 21 receives the diffracted light 22 from the diffraction region 19a, There are the light-receiving fields 20a-20f and 21a-21f which trichotomized into the track direction the diffracted-light spot 23S on the photo detector 21 which receives the diffracted light 23 from the diffraction region 19b, respectively, and were divided into two by the parting line parallel to a track direction through the abbreviated optic axis of the diffracted lights 22 and 23, respectively.

[0025] Drawing 9 and drawing 10 show each example of the focus error signal generating circuit used for this embodiment. Each light-receiving fields 20a-20f which this focus error signal generating circuit consisted of the arithmetic circuit 24, and the photo detectors 20 and 21 trichotomized, They are the signals 20A-20F and 21A-21F acquired from 21a-21f, respectively The following computing equation  $FES = (20A+20C+20D+20F+21B+21E) - (20B+20E+21A+21C+21D+21F)$

Or  $FES = (20B+20E) - (21B+21E)$

By it being alike and calculating more, focus error signal detection by spot-size detection system is performed, and the focus error signal FES is generated. A focus servo system including this focus error signal generating circuit moves the object lens 12 to an optical axis direction according to the focus error signal FES, and performs focusing.

[0026] Drawing 11 shows the tracking-error-signal-generation circuit of this embodiment. Each light-receiving fields 20a-20f which this tracking-error-signal-generation circuit consisted of the arithmetic circuit 25, and the photo detectors 20 and 21 divided into two, They are the signals 20A-20F and 21A-21F acquired from 21a-21f, respectively The following computing equation  $TES = (20a+20b+20c+20d+20e+20f) - (21a+21b+21c+21d+21e+21f)$  By it being alike and calculating more, tracking error signal detection by the push pull method is performed, and the tracking error signal TES is generated.

[0027] As shown in drawing 29 here, when the object lens 12 moves in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with a track direction by tracking operation, as the catoptric light 18 on the hyperfractionation diffraction element 19 is also shown in drawing 4, move to a real line position from a dotted-line position in an arrow direction, but. Since hyperfractionation of the diffraction element 19 is carried out, the light volume of the catoptric light 18 enters by the approximately said ratio in the diffraction region 19a and the diffraction region 19b. Therefore, there is nothing that become out of balance as [ a thing ] the diffracted-light spots 22S and 23S on the photo detector 20 and 21 shown in drawing 32, and the state of the diffracted-light spots 22S and 23S as shown in drawing 3 is maintained mostly. For this reason, even if the object lens 12 moves by tracking operation, neither degradation nor offset arises in the focus error signal FES.

[0028] Drawing 5 shows the focal error property at the time of moving the object lens 12 with the optical pickup device of this embodiment. In the characteristic of drawing 5, the movement magnitude of the object lens 12 is the same as the characteristic of drawing 34. In the characteristic of drawing 5, it is obtained in stable S character curve characteristic which does not almost have change in S character curve characteristic (relation between a defocusing amount and FES) as compared with the characteristic of drawing 34 even when the object lens 12 moves (it shifted), and has neither degradation nor offset.

[0029] Although the hyperfractionation diffraction element 19 used the thing of the gestalt with which the diffraction regions 19a and 19b where two diffraction operations differ were located in a line by turns in the shape of a rectangle, This invention is not limited to this and the hyperfractionation diffraction element 19, What the diffraction regions 19a and 19b where two diffraction operations differ as shown in drawing 2 (b) were subdivided in the shape of a lattice, and was located in a line with matrix form may be used, Even when the catoptric light which enters into the diffraction element 19 moves by movement of the object lens 12, what is necessary is just the division shape to which covers the movement region, and it always enters into the two diffraction regions 19a and 19b uniformly, and the light volume of the two diffracted lights 22 and 23 becomes uniform.

[0030] The light-receiving area division pattern of the photo detectors 20 and 21 just detects the light intensity change by the difference in the spot size of each diffracted lights 22 and 23. You may make it the photo detectors 20 and 21 receive the diffracted lights 22 and 23 with one photo detector, without receiving each diffracted lights 22 and 23 separately. Although the finite optical system is used in the optical pickup device shown in drawing 1, this invention is applicable also as an infinite optical system which has arranged the collimate lens 26 for making light flux from the light source 10 into a parallel beam between the object lens 12 as element condensing, and the diffraction element 19 as shown in drawing 8.

[0031] By drawing 1, are illustrating the diffracted-light spots 22S and 23S on the light source 10 and the photo detector 20 and 21 as allocated in the same side, but. The catoptric light from the optical disc 13 is just the arrangement which condenses before a photo detector by the diffraction region 19a, and condenses by the back side of a photo detector by the diffraction region 19b, and does not necessarily need to be in the same field.

[0032] By thus, the thing which tracking error signal detection is possible by dividing the photo detectors 20 and 21 into two by a parting line parallel to a track direction, and you subdivide the diffraction region of the diffraction element 19, and is made to diffract catoptric light. Even when the object lens 12 moves in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with a track direction by tracking operation, neither degradation nor offset arises in a focus error signal, but the always stable focus error signal detection is attained.

[0033] As mentioned above, according to a 1st embodiment, the diffraction element 19 has the diffraction region divided into two or more fields in the field with which the moving range of the catoptric light accompanying movement of the object lens 12 as element condensing is compensated at least (it contains), While the primary [+] diffracted light produced in some two or more fields 19a of two or more above-mentioned fields condenses by the near side of the photo detector 20, the diffraction element 19 and the photo detectors 20 and 21, It is arranged so that the primary [+] diffracted light produced in some two or more fields 19b of the others of two or more above-mentioned fields may condense by the backside of the photo detector 21, To and the diffraction region of the diffraction element 19. Two or more fields where it is not based on the position of the above-mentioned catoptric light which can be set, but the light volume of the condensing diffracted light from two or more fields 19a of a part of above to the photo detector 20 and the light volume of the condensing diffracted light from some two or more fields 19b besides the above to the photo detector 21 spread abbreviation etc. and where the diffraction region was divided so that it might become are set up, Have the 1st photo detector 20 that receives the diffracted light which condenses by the above-mentioned near side as a photo detector, and the 2nd photo detector 21 that receives the diffracted light which condenses by the backside [the above], and focus error signal detection by spot-size detection system is performed, Since tracking error signal detection by the push pull method is performed by dividing the 1st photo detector 20 and 2nd photo detector 21 into two through the abbreviated optic axis of the above-mentioned diffracted light by a parting line parallel to the track direction of the optical disc 13 as an optical information recording medium, It cannot be based on movement of an object lens or the tilt of an optical information recording medium accompanying tracking, but a focus error signal without offset or degradation can be acquired, and the good and stabilized focus servo can be performed.

[0034] As a 1st embodiment of the above is shown in drawing 6, it is the diffracted-light spot 22S (as actually shown in drawing 3, it becomes what was divided by the hyperfractionation diffraction element 19, but.) on the photo detector 20, expressing circularly for convenience — \*\*\*\* — the light-receiving field 20a of the outermost part of the inside of the light-receiving fields 20a-20f trichotomized into the track direction on the photo detector 20 when it moved. Since 20d, 20c, and 20f have little influence of the diffraction pattern by the groove slot of the catoptric light spot 22S, The signal according to the movement magnitude of the catoptric light spot 22S can be acquired by taking the difference of the signal acquired from the light-receiving field arranged in the radial direction among these outermost light-receiving fields 20a, 20d, 20c, and 20f.

[0035] Although this is the same also about the photo detector 21, As shown in drawing 7, the move direction of the catoptric light spots 22S and 23S by movement of the object lens 12 like an arrow on the photo detector 20 and 21 Since it is mutually reverse, The spot gap signal showing movement of the object lens 12 or the amount of gaps of the catoptric light spots 22S and 23S by the tilt of the optical disc 13 is as follows.

Spot gap signal =  $(20a+20c)-(20d+20f)+(21d+21f)-(21a+21c)$

Here, drawing 12 shows the relation between the amount of gaps of the catoptric light spots 22S and 23S (the

amount of spot gaps), and track offset (offset of a tracking error signal), and drawing 13 shows the relation between the amount of spot gaps, and a spot gap signal. Since these relations have an almost-like proportionally relation for both, the relation between track offset and a spot gap signal also turns into proportionality. Therefore, a track offset adjustment signal can be acquired by multiplying a spot gap signal by the constant k.

[0036]Then, a tracking-error-signal-generation circuit as shown in drawing 14 in a 1st embodiment of the above by a 2nd embodiment of this invention instead of the tracking-error-signal-generation circuit shown in drawing 11 is used. The photo detectors 20 and 21 The light-receiving fields 20b, 20e, 21b, and 21e where width is narrow respectively, It is divided into at least three light-receiving fields with the wide light-receiving fields 20a, 20d, 20c, 20f, 21a, 21d, 21c, and 21f of the both sides of these light-receiving fields 20b, 20e, 21b, and 21e. The arithmetic circuit 25 where this tracking-error-signal-generation circuit calculates a tracking error signal as mentioned above, The arithmetic circuit 27 which calculates a spot gap signal, and the coefficient unit 28 which acquires a track offset adjustment signal applying the coefficient k to the spot gap signal from this arithmetic circuit 27, It consists of the arithmetic circuit 29 which subtracts and amends the track offset adjustment signal from the coefficient unit 28 to the tracking error signal from the arithmetic circuit 25, The signals 20A-20F acquired from each light-receiving fields 20a-20f and 21a-21f of the photo detectors 20 and 21, respectively, It is 21A-21F The following computing equation  $TES=(20a+20b+20c+21d+21e+21f)-(20d+20e+20f+21a+21b+21c)-k[(20a+20c)-(20d+20f)+(21d+20f)-(21a+21c)]$

The tracking error signal TES is generated by it being alike and calculating more.

[0037]Therefore, the track offset by movement of the object lens 12 or the tilt of the optical disc 13 can be amended by adding an easy circuit, without increasing the number of partitions of the photo detectors 20 and 21. The arithmetic circuit 27 which calculates a spot gap signal here, and the coefficient unit 28 which acquires a track offset adjustment signal applying the coefficient k to the spot gap signal from this arithmetic circuit 27, The arithmetic circuit 29 which subtracts and amends the track offset adjustment signal from the coefficient unit 28 to the tracking error signal from the arithmetic circuit 25 constitutes a track offset correction circuit.

[0038]According to a 2nd embodiment, in a 1st embodiment, the photo detectors 20 and 21 Thus, the light-receiving fields 20b, 20e, 21b, and 21e where width is narrow respectively, The wide light-receiving field 20a of the both sides of these light-receiving fields 20b, 20e, 21b, and 21e, It is divided into at least three light-receiving fields with 20d, 20c, 20f, 21a, 21d, 21c, and 21f, Since the amount of gaps of catoptric light is detected in the light-receiving fields 20a, 20d, 20c, 20f, 21a, 21d, 21c, and 21f of the outermost part of these light-receiving fields and the direct-current-offset ingredient of a tracking error signal is amended, The track offset by movement of the object lens 12 or the tilt of the optical disc 13 can be amended by adding an easy circuit, without increasing the number of partitions of the photo detectors 20 and 21.

[0039]According to a 3rd embodiment of this invention, in a 2nd embodiment of the above, as shown in drawing 15, the photo detector 20 is set up so that the parting line 30 of a radial direction may not start the field 31 with which the zero order light of the diffraction patterns by the groove slot of the catoptric light spot 22S and the primary [ \*\*] diffracted light lap. For this reason, in the outermost light-receiving fields 20a, 20d, 20c, and 20f of the track direction of the photo detector 20, Since there is no change of the light volume by diffraction also in the case where the condensing spot on the optical disc 13 straddles a groove slot, it becomes possible to be stabilized and to detect the above-mentioned spot gap signal. This is the same also about the photo detector 21. Therefore, it becomes detectable [ the tracking error signal which was stabilized, could perform track offset amendment and was stabilized by extension ].

[0040]Although the parting line 30 of a radial direction is dividing the light-receiving field of the photo detector 20 into three in drawing 15 in the track direction, When the parting line 30 is kept from starting the diffraction pattern 31, the central light-receiving field 20b, Since the width of 20e becomes large and the detection sensitivity (inclination of the straight-line portion of S character curve characteristic (relation between a defocusing amount and FES)) of a focal error is affected, As shown in drawing 16, the number of partitions of the track direction of the photo detector 20 may be increased, and the parting line 30 suitable for focus error detection and each spot gap signal detection may be set up. This is the same also about the photo detector 21.

[0041]According to a 3rd embodiment, as mentioned above, the outermost light-receiving field 20a in a 2nd embodiment, Since the field 31 with which a zero order light and the primary [ \*\* ] diffracted light lap among the diffraction patterns by the groove slot of optical DESUSUKU 13 of the catoptric light 22 has not cost 20d, 20c, 20f, 21a, 21d, 21c, and 21f, It becomes detectable [ the tracking error signal which was stabilized, could perform track offset amendment and was stabilized by extension ].

[0042]In a 4th embodiment of this invention, a focus error signal generating circuit and the below-mentioned tracking-error-signal-generation circuit as shown in drawing 17 are used in a 1st embodiment of the above, The light-receiving fields 20a-20c and 21a-21c which trichotomized the photo detectors 20 and 21 into the track direction, The two light-receiving fields 32p, 32q, 33p, and 33q which receive only the part in the field with which the zero order light of the diffraction patterns by the groove slot of the catoptric light spots 22S and 23S and the primary [ \*\* ] diffracted light lap are formed.

[0043]Focus error signal generating circuits are the signals 20A-20C and 21A-21C which consist of an arithmetic circuit which is not illustrated and are acquired from the light-receiving fields 20a-20c and 21a-21c, respectively The following computing equation  $FES= (20A+20C+21B) - (20B+21A+21C)$

Or by calculating by  $FES=20B-21B$ , focus error signal detection by spot-size detection system is performed, and the focus error signal TES is generated.

[0044] Tracking-error-signal-generation circuits are the signals 32P, 32Q, 33P, and 33Q which consist of the arithmetic circuit 34 and are acquired from the light-receiving fields 32p, 32q, 33p, and 33q, respectively. The following computing equation  $TES = (20P+21Q) - (20Q+21P)$

By it being alike and calculating more, tracking error signal detection by the push pull method is performed, and the tracking error signal TES is generated.

[0045] The light intensity of the field with which the zero order light of the diffraction patterns by the groove slot of the catoptric light spots 22S and 23S and the primary [ \*\* ] diffracted light lap is almost constant in the field. Therefore, since only the part in the field with which the zero order light of the diffraction patterns by the groove slot whose light-receiving fields 32p, 32q, 33p, and 33q of the photo detectors 20 and 21 are the catoptric light spots 22S and 23S, and the primary [ \*\* ] diffracted light lap is received, By the shift of the object lens 12, or the tilt of the optical disc 13, the catoptric light spot 22S, Even when 23S moves to a radial direction, the light-receiving fields 32p and 32q, Unless it separates from the field with which the zero order light of the diffraction patterns by the groove slot 33p and whose 33q are the catoptric light spots 22S and 23S, and the primary [ \*\* ] diffracted light lap, the stable tracking error detection without a track-off rat is attained.

[0046] Although elliptical is describing the light-receiving fields 32p, 32q, 33p, and 33q by drawing 17, It is not necessary to be necessarily elliptical and by the shift of the object lens 12, or the tilt of the optical disc 13 The catoptric light spot 22S, What is necessary is to just be set as the field which can always receive the field with which the zero order light of the diffraction patterns by the groove slot of the catoptric light spots 22S and 23S and the primary [ \*\* ] diffracted light lap, even when 23S moves to a radial direction.

[0047] Thus, the light-receiving field 32p which receives a part of field with which a zero order light and the primary [ \*\* ] diffracted light lap among the diffraction patterns by the groove slot of the optical disc 13 of catoptric light according to a 4th embodiment, 32q, 33p, and 33q — the photo detectors 20 and 21, since it is alike, respectively, it provides, the signal acquired in these light-receiving fields 32p, 32q, 33p, and 33q is calculated and a tracking error signal is detected, the effect of focus error signal detection of a 1st embodiment of the above — in addition, even when there are a shift of the object lens 12 and a tilt of the optical disc 13, the always stable tracking error signal detection without track offset is attained.

[0048] The two diffraction regions 35p which diffract a part of field where a zero order light and the primary [ \*\* ] diffracted light lap with the diffraction region of the diffraction element 19 in a 1st embodiment of the above in a 5th embodiment of this invention among the diffraction patterns by the groove slot of the optical disc 13 of the catoptric light 18 as shown in drawing 18, As 35q is provided and it is shown in drawing 19, while the diffracted lights 22 and 23 by the diffraction regions 19a and 19b are received, respectively in the light-receiving fields 20a-20c and 21a-21c trichotomized by the track direction of the photo detectors 20 and 21, The diffracted light by the diffraction regions 35p and 35q is received with the photo detectors 36 and 37, respectively.

[0049] Focus error signal generating circuits are the signals 20A-20C and 21A-21C which consist of an arithmetic circuit which is not illustrated and are acquired from the light-receiving fields 20a-20c and 21a-21c, respectively. The following computing equation  $FES = (20A+20C+21B) - (20B+21A+21C)$

Or by calculating by  $FES=20B-21B$ , focus error signal detection by spot-size detection system is performed, and the focus error signal TES is generated.

[0050] It is calculating signals [ which a tracking-error-signal-generation circuit consists of the arithmetic circuit 39, and are acquired from the photo detectors 36 and 37, respectively / 36s and 37s ] difference by the following computing equation  $TES=36s-37s$ , Tracking error signal detection by the push pull method is performed, and the tracking error signal TES is generated.

[0051] The light intensity of the field with which the zero order light of the diffraction patterns by the groove slot of the catoptric light 18 and the primary [ \*\* ] diffracted light lap like a 4th embodiment in this 5th embodiment is almost constant in that field. Therefore, since only the part in the field with which the zero order light of the diffraction patterns by the groove slot of the catoptric light 18 and the primary [ \*\* ] diffracted light lap in the diffraction regions 35p and 35q is diffracted, Even when the catoptric light 18 moves to a radial direction by the shift of the object lens 12, or the tilt of the optical disc 13, It does not separate from the field with which the zero order light of the diffraction patterns according [ the diffraction regions 35p and 35q ] to the groove slot of the catoptric light 18 and the primary [ \*\* ] diffracted light lap, And unless the diffracted-light spots 38p and 38q separate from the light-receiving field of the photo detectors 36 and 37, the stable tracking error signal detection without a track-off rat is attained.

[0052] Although the ellipse is describing the diffraction regions 35p and 35q by drawing 18, What is necessary is not to be necessarily an ellipse, and to just be set as the field which can always diffract the field with which the zero order light of the diffraction patterns by the groove slot of the catoptric light 18 and the primary [ \*\* ] diffracted light lap, even when the catoptric light 18 moves by the shift of the object lens 12, or the tilt of the optical disc 13.

[0053] The two diffraction regions 35p which diffract a part of field with which a zero order light and the primary [ \*\* ] diffracted light lap among the diffraction patterns by the groove slot of the optical disc 13 of catoptric light according to this 5th embodiment, Provide 35q in the diffraction element 19, and at least two another photo detectors 36 and 37 which receive the two diffracted lights by the two diffraction regions 35p and 35q, respectively are arranged, Since the signal acquired with these photo detectors 36 and 37 is calculated and a tracking error signal is detected, the effect of focus error signal detection of a 1st embodiment of the above — in addition, even when there are a shift of the object lens 12 and a tilt of the optical disc 13, the always stable tracking error signal detection without track offset is attained.

[0054]According to a 6th embodiment of this invention, in a 5th embodiment of the above, as shown in drawing 20, it is allocated in the light source 10 close-attendants side of the object lens 12 as element condensing, and is fixed to the object lens 12 and one by the attachment component 40, and the diffraction element 19 moves in one with the object lens 12. Even when the object lens 12 moves to a radial direction by tracking operation, in order to move the diffraction element 19 is near the object lens 12, and together, the catoptric light which carried out transmission diffraction of the diffraction element 19 from the optical disc 13 hardly moves.

[0055]According to a 5th embodiment of the above, the diffraction regions 35p and 35q must be made small so that it may not separate from the field with which a zero order light and the primary [ \*\*] diffracted light lap, even if the catoptric light 18 from the optical disc 13 moves on the diffraction element 19, as shown in drawing 18. Therefore, the light volume of the diffracted lights 38p and 38q decreases, and there is a possibility that S/N of the signal acquired from the photo detectors 36 and 37 may worsen, and stable tracking error signal detection cannot be performed.

[0056]However, as shown [ a 6th embodiment ] in drawing 21, in order that the optical disc catoptric light 18 on the diffraction element 19 may hardly move, As shown in drawing 22 and drawing 23, it becomes possible to enlarge area of the diffraction regions 35p and 35q, and the amount of diffraction of the diffracted lights 38p and 38q becomes large by extension, and S/N of the signal acquired from the photo detectors 36 and 37 becomes possible [ becoming good and performing stable tracking error signal detection ].

[0057]Thus, since according to a 6th embodiment the diffraction element 19 is arranged at the light source 10 close-attendants side of the object lens 12 as element condensing and moves in one with the object lens 12, S/N of the signal acquired from the photo detectors 36 and 37 becomes possible [ becoming good and performing stable tracking error signal detection ].

[0058]Arrange the diffraction element 19 to the light source 10 close-attendants side of the object lens 12 as element condensing, and it is made to move in one with the object lens 12 in a 2nd embodiment of the above thru/or a 4th embodiment, The two diffraction regions 35p which diffract a part of field with which a zero order light and the primary [ \*\*] diffracted light lap among the diffraction patterns by the groove slot of the optical disc 13 of catoptric light, 35q is provided in the diffraction element 19, at least two another photo detectors 36 and 37 which receive the two diffracted lights by the two diffraction regions 35p and 35q, respectively are arranged, the signal acquired with these photo detectors 36 and 37 is calculated, and it may be made to detect a tracking error signal.

[0059]In a 1st embodiment of the above, although the optical path is shown to drawing 1 that a diffraction operation takes place only to the catoptric light from the optical disc 13, the diffraction element 19, Also when the incident light from the light source 10 penetrates the diffraction element 19 actually, diffraction takes place, and the diffracted light which is not shown in drawing 1 occurs in the optical disc 13 side of the diffraction element 19. It is not used for the record reproduction of the information over the optical disc 13, and that part reflects in optical disc 13 grade, and enters into a photo detector as flare light, and this diffracted light becomes a factor which often reduces S/N of a detecting signal.

[0060]In a 1st embodiment of the above thru/or a 6th embodiment at a 7th embodiment of this invention, As shown in drawing 24, the polarizability diffraction element 41 from which a diffraction operation differs by a polarization direction is used instead of the diffraction element 19, respectively, and the 1/4 wavelength plate 42 is further allocated between the polarizability diffraction element 41 and the object lens 12. The light flux of P polarization from the light source 10 is condensed by the optical disc 13 with the object lens 12 via the polarizability diffraction element 41. Although the catoptric light from the optical disc 13 passes along the object lens 12 and the 1/4 wavelength plate 42, it turns into S polarization by penetrating the 1/4 wavelength plate 42 twice, and enters into the polarization time diffraction element 41.

[0061]The polarizability diffraction element 41 does not perform a diffraction operation to P polarization which enters from the light source 10, A diffraction operation is performed to the catoptric light from the optical disc 13 which penetrated the 1/4 wavelength plate 42 twice, and became S polarization, and it becomes possible to improve greatly the separation performance (extinction ratio) of the incident light from the light source 10, and the catoptric light from the optical disc 13. Therefore, in order that the polarizability diffraction element 41 may separate the incident light from the light source 10, and the catoptric light from the optical disc 13, efficiency for light utilization is high, as a result the incident light quantity of a photo detector increases and S/N of a detecting signal improves. Since there is little flare light, S/N improves also in this point.

[0062]Since power of the light source 10 is made to fewer things when S/N of the detecting signal was made comparable, or when making comparable luminous intensity which reaches the recording surface of the optical disc 13, it is possible to suppress the heat of the light source 10 by which it is generated simultaneously with luminescence, and it also becomes energy saving. Since a light source with the smaller maximum emission power with a low price can be used, an optical pickup device is realizable by low cost. It becomes possible for the light source 10 to be able to lessen calorific value, since there is less emission power and it ends, and to prolong the life of the light source 10, and a dramatically reliable optical pickup device can be realized.

[0063]Thus, since according to a 7th embodiment the diffraction element was used as the polarizability diffraction element 41 which differs in a diffraction operation by a polarization direction and the 1/4 wavelength plate 42 has been arranged between the object lenses 12 as this polarizability diffraction element 41 and element condensing, Efficiency for light utilization is high, the incident light quantity of a photo detector increases, flare light decreases, and S/N of a detecting signal improves. When S/N of the detecting signal was made comparable, or when making comparable luminous intensity which reaches the recording surface of the optical disc 13, power of the light source

10 is made to fewer things.

[0064]According to an 8th embodiment of this invention, in a 1st embodiment of the above thru/or a 7th embodiment, it has composition which raises the diffraction efficiency of the primary [+] diffracted light by blaze-izing the diffraction elements 19 and 41, respectively so that the diffraction efficiency of the primary [+] diffracted light may become the highest. When the diffraction elements 19 and 41 are not blaze-ized, Since the diffraction efficiency of a plus degree and a minus degree is the same, temporarily the total diffraction efficiency of the primary [\*\*] diffracted light also as 100%. Although 50% of the half cannot be used, the diffraction efficiency of only the primary [+] diffracted light can be substantially raised by blaze-izing the diffraction elements 19 and 41. Therefore, the efficiency for light utilization of optical disc catoptric light is raised only by blaze-izing the diffraction elements 19 and 41, and the good signal detection of S/N and the good optical pickup device of S/N can be realized by low cost simple.

[0065]Thus, since according to an 8th embodiment the diffraction elements 19 and 41 are blaze-ized so that the diffraction efficiency of the primary [+] diffracted light may become the highest, the efficiency for light utilization of optical disc catoptric light is raised, and the good signal detection of S/N and the good optical pickup device of S/N can be realized by low cost simple.

[0066]In a 1st embodiment of the above thru/or an 8th embodiment at a 9th embodiment of this invention, It has composition which includes a signal amplifying circuit including a focus error signal generating circuit, a tracking-error-signal-generation circuit, and a track offset correction circuit in the photo detectors 20 and 21 (or photo detectors 20, 21, 36, and 37) and in which it is made to build, respectively. For this reason, it is hard to be influenced by an extraneous noise, and it becomes possible to realize the optical pickup device which can perform the generation of a signal and information storage reproduction which were stabilized without adding a circuit to the latter part of a photo detector.

[0067]Thus, since the signal generating circuit which generates each error signal and an adjustment signal comprises an arithmetic circuit which the photo detectors 20 and 21 (or photo detectors 20, 21, 36, and 37) contain according to a 9th embodiment, It is hard to be influenced by an extraneous noise, and it becomes possible to realize the optical pickup device which can perform the generation of a signal and information storage reproduction which were stabilized without adding a circuit to the latter part of a photo detector.

[0068]

[Effect of the Invention]According to the invention which relates to claim 1 as mentioned above, it cannot be based on movement of element condensing or the tilt of an optical information recording medium accompanying tracking, but a focus error signal without offset or degradation can be acquired, and the good and stabilized focus servo can be performed. According to the invention concerning claim 2, the track offset by the shift of element condensing or the tilt of an optical information recording medium can be amended by adding an easy circuit, without increasing the number of partitions of a photo detector.

[0069]According to the invention concerning claim 3, it becomes detectable [ the tracking error signal which was stabilized, could perform track offset amendment and was stabilized by extension ]. According to the invention concerning claim 4, even when there are a shift of element condensing and a tilt of an optical information recording medium, the always stable tracking error signal detection without track offset is attained.

[0070]According to the invention concerning claim 5, even when there are a shift of element condensing and a tilt of an optical information recording medium, the always stable tracking error signal detection without track offset is attained. According to the invention concerning claim 6, S/N of the signal acquired from a photo detector becomes possible [ becoming good and performing stable tracking error signal detection ].

[0071]According to the invention concerning claim 7, efficiency for light utilization is high, the incident light quantity of a photo detector increases, flare light decreases, and S/N of a detecting signal improves. When S/N of the detecting signal was made comparable, or when making comparable luminous intensity which reaches the recording surface of an optical information recording medium, power of a light source is made to fewer things.

[0072]According to the invention concerning claim 8, the efficiency for light utilization of optical-information-recording-medium catoptric light is raised, and the good signal detection of S/N and the good optical pickup device of S/N can be realized by low cost simple. According to the invention concerning claim 9, it is hard to be influenced by an extraneous noise, and it becomes possible to realize the optical pickup device which can perform the generation of a signal and information storage reproduction which were stabilized without adding a circuit to the latter part of a photo detector.

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[Translation done.]



[講試題7] 講試題1～6のいずれか1つに記載の光比  
こととを特徴とする光ビックアップ装置。  
[講試題8] 講試題1～7のいずれか1つに記載の光比  
こととを特徴とする光ビックアップ装置。

[講試題9] 講試題1～8のいずれか1つに記載の光比  
こととを特徴とする光ビックアップ装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】  
装置。

[0 0 0 1] **【基礎知識】** 明るい場所で撮影する技術分野。光源から入射光と光情報を記録媒体からの反射光を分離して、情報の記録及び又は再生を行う光ビックアップ装置に関する。

[0 0 0 2] **【從来の技術】** CD、DVDなどの光情報記録媒体に対して情報を記録、再生を行う光ビックアップ装置は、譲り受けた複数の光路を複数の光路に分割して、各光路に応えるもの1つとして、回折素子が用いた光ビックアップ装置の問題が強いため、コスト化の要望が非常に強い。この回折素子としてのホログラムやアーティファクト装置が盛んである。回折素子としてのホログラムやアーティファクト装置として、特開平昭50-04-31 1 1 8 2号公報に記載された構成のものがある。この光ビックアップ装置は、図25に示すように光半導体レーザ1、コリメートレンズ2、回折素子としてのホログラム素子3、4、1/4波長版5、斜

る。光線源であるオトトイード8、9から構成されている。反射鏡レンズ6、光学情報記録媒体としてのガラスレーブ1、又は光線素子であるオトトイード8、9から構成されている。

[00003] 半導体レーザ1から出射されたP偏光光は、光コリメータレンズ2により平行光とされ、ホログラム3、3、4及び1／4波長板5を介して対物レンズ6により光ディスク7上に集光される。光ディスク7からの反射光は、対物レンズ6及び1／4波長板5を通るが、1／4波長板5を2回透過することでS偏光となる。ホログラム素子4は、半導体レーザ1からの光束と光ディスク7からの反射光とを分離させる光路分離素子として機能し、かつ、光ディスク7からの反射光をフォトダイオード8、9に集光させる集光素子としても機能する。よって、1／4波長板5からのS偏光は、ホログラム素子4により入射光軸に対して所定の角度で回折され、フォトダイオード8、9に集光されて受光される。

カスケードエラー検出及びアッシュブル法によるトラッキング検出を行う光ビックアップ装置の一例

(100006)  $T_{ES} = (15A + 13C + 16B) - (15A + 13C + 16C)$

また、受光領域 1.5  $\text{a} \sim 1.5 \text{c}$ 、1.6  $\text{a} \sim 1.6 \text{c}$  からそれぞれ得られる信号 1.5 A  $\sim$  1.5 C、1.6 A  $\sim$  1.6 C が図示しない減算回路以下の減算式により演算されてトランシングエラー信号 T<sub>ES</sub> が得られる。

$T_{ES} = (1.5A + 1.5B + 1.5C) - (1.6A + 1.6B + 1.6C)$

特開平 9-63076 号公報には、情報記録媒体にて反射された光ビームを回折効果により受光素子に導く回折光素子を備えた光ビックアップにおいて、合併・非合流状態を前提記受光素子の領域分限線を境界とした位置づけに軸に対して横出できるよう、前記回折素子を光ビームの光軸に対する傾きで位置したことと特徴とする光ビックアップが記載されている。

[0007] 特開平 10-4984 号公報には、光源から出射された光束を集光手段を介して光ディスクに照射し、該光ディスクからの反射光束を光検出手段へ透過して、該回折された反射光束を前記光検出手段へ接収する光ビックアップ装置において、前記回折素子で回折し、該回折された反射光束を前記光束へ接収する光ビックアップ装置において、前記回折素子は、前記光ディスクのトラック方向に沿つて、前記回折素子で延びる分離線と垂直交するように前記光ディスクのラジアル方向に沿つて延びる分離線によって分割された 4 つの領域を有し、該 4 つの領域のうちの一方の対角線位置 2 つとの領域と他方の対角線位置の 2 つの領域は、該一方の 2 つの領域で回折された反射光束と該一方の 2 つの領域で回折された反射光束との比較により前記光束が後出されるように該光ファブリカス状態に対応した空間変動を該各反射光束にそれぞれ与え、前記光束のカスケード構造が後出されるように該光ファブリカス状態に対応した空間変動を該各反射光束にそれぞれ与え、前記光束

[0027]ここで、図2に示すように対物レンズ12がトラッキング動作により回折鏡19bで生じる+1次回折光2.3が受光素子2.1の後側で集光するよう逆配置され、かがり脚回折鏡19a、19bにおける反射光の位置によらず、回折鏡城19a、19bへの集光回折光2.2の光量と、回折鏡城19a、19bからの受光素子2.1への集光回折光2.3の光量とが等しくなるよう回折鏡城19a、19bの分割された複数の領域が設定される。

[0024]光ディスク13から対物レンズ12を介して多分離回折鏡19に入射した反射光は、回折鏡城19aによって回折されて受光素子2.0の手前で、回折鏡城19bによって回折されて受光素子2.1の後側で集光する。図3は、受光素子2.0、2.1上での回折光の受光スポット2.2S、2.3Sを示す。受光素子2.0、2.1における受光鏡城19aからの回折光2.2を受光する受光素子2.0上の回折光スポット2.2Sと、回折鏡城19bからの回折光2.3を受光する受光素子2.1上の回折光スポット2.3Sとをそれぞれトラック方向に3分割し、かつ回折光2.2、2.3の筋光軸を通り方針が平行な分割線でそれぞれ2分割した受光鏡城2.0a～2.0f、2.1a～2.1fが存在する。

[0025]図9及び図10は本実施形態に用いられるフォーカスエラー信号生成回路の各部を示す。このフォーカスエラー信号生成回路は、流体回路2.4からなり、受光素子2.0、2.1の3分割した各受光鏡城2.0a～2.0f、2.1a～2.1fからそれぞれ得られる信号2.0A～2.0F、2.1A～2.1Fを以下の演算式

$$FES = (2.0A + 2.0C + 2.0D + 2.0F + 2.1B + 2.1E) - (2.0B + 2.0E + 2.1A + 2.1C + 2.1D + 2.1F)$$

もしくは

$$FES = (2.0B + 2.0E) - (2.1B + 2.1E)$$

により演算することで、スポットサイズ検出法によるフォーカスエラー信号検出を行つてフォーカスエラー信号FESを生成する。このフォーカスエラー信号は回路E/Sに応じて対物レンズ12を光軸方向へ移動させて焦点合わせを行う。

[0026]図11は本実施形態のトラッキングエラーレンジ生成回路を示す。このトラッキングエラー信号生成回路は、流体回路2.5からなり、受光素子2.0、2.1の2分割した受光鏡城2.0a～2.0f、2.1a～2.1fからそれぞれ得られる信号2.0A～2.0F、2.1A～2.1Fを以下の演算式

$$TE_S = (2.0a + 2.0b + 2.0c + 2.0d + 2.0e + 2.0f) - (2.1a + 2.1b + 2.1c + 2.1d + 2.1e + 2.1f)$$

により演算することで、ブッシュル法によるトラッキングエラー信号検出を行つてトラッキングエラー信号T ESを生成する。

[0027]ここで、図2に示すように対物レンズ12がトラッキング動作により回折鏡19aと直交する方向に移動した場合、多分離回折鏡19a、19b上の反射光18も図4に示すように点線位置から実線位置へ矢印方向に移動するが、回折鏡19が多分割されているため、回折鏡城19aと回折鏡城19bとで反射光18の光量が階層性で変化する。よつて、受光素子2.0、2.1上での回折光スポット2.2S、2.3Sも図3に示すような不均衡になることはなく、図3に示すような回折光スポット2.2S、2.3Sの状態をほぼ維持する。このたゞ、トラッキング動作で対物レンズ12が移動しても、フォーカスエラー信号FESに劣化やオフセットが生じない。

[0028]図5は本実施形態の光ビックアップ装置で対物レンズ12を移動させた場合のフォーカスエラー特性を示す。図5の特性では、対物レンズ12の移動量が図3.4の特性と同一である。図5の特性では、図3.4の特性に比較して、対物レンズ12が移動した(シフトした)場合でもS字カーブ特性(フォーカス量とFESとの関係)にはほとんど変化がなく、劣化やオフセットの不安定化も3分割回折鏡19aは2つの回折作用の異なる回折鏡城19a、19bが回折形状に交互に並んだ形態のものを用いたが、本発明はこれに限局されるものではなく、多分離回折鏡19aは、図2(1b)に示すように2つの回折作用の異なる回折鏡城19a、19bが格子状に細分化されてマトリクス状に並んだものでもよく、回折鏡19に入射する反射光が対物レンズ12の移動により移動した場合でも、その移動領域をカバーし、かつ、常に2つの回折鏡城19a、19bに均一に照射し、2つの回折光2.2、2.3の光量が均一になるよう十分な形状であればよい。

[0029]また、受光素子2.0、2.1の受光領域分割パターーンは、各回折鏡城2.2、2.3のスポットサイズの違いによる光強度変化を検出できるものであればよい。さらに、受光素子2.0、2.1が各回折光2.2、2.3を別個に受光せずには回折光2.2、2.3を1つの受光素子で受光するようにして構わない。また、図1に示す光ピックアップ装置では有陽光系を用いているが、図8に示すように集光素子としての対物レンズ12と回折鏡19aとの間にお盆10からの光束を平行光にするためのコリメートレンズ2.6を配置した無限光学系としても本発明は適用可能である。

[0030]光源1と受光素子2.0、2.1上の回折光スポット2.2S、2.3Sは、図1では同一直線上に配置されているように図示しているが、光ディスク1.3から反射光が、回折鏡城19aによって受光素子の手前で集光し、かつ、回折鏡城19bによって受光素子の奥側で集光するような配置であればよく、必ずしも同一面内である必要はない。

【0032】このように、受光素子20、21をトラック方向に平行な分割線で2分割することでトラッキングエラー信号検出が可能であり、また、回折素子1の回折領域を細分して反射光を回折させることで、トラッキング動作対物レンズ1.2がトラック方向と直交する方向に移動した場合でも、フォーカスエラー信号に劣化やオフセットが生じず、常に安定したフォーカスエラー信号検出が可能となる。

【0033】このように、第1実施形態によれば、回折素子1.9は少なくとも集光素子としての物性レンズ1.1の移動に伴う反射光の移動範囲を補う(含む)領域で複数の領域に分離された回折領域を持ち、回折素子1.9及び受光素子20、21は上記複数の領域のうちの一部の複数領域1.9aで生じる+1次回折光が受光素子2.0の前側で集光することも、上記複数の領域のうちの他の一部の複数領域1.9bで生じる+1次回折光が受光素子2.1の後側で集光するように配置され、かつ各回折素子1.9の回折領域における上記反射光の位置によらず上記複数領域1.9aから受光素子2.0への集光回折光の光量と上記複数領域1.9bから受光素子2.1への集光回折光の光量とが略等しくなるよう回折領域が分割された複数の領域が設定され、受光素子し上記手前側で集光する回折光を受光する第1の受光素子2.0と、上記後側で集光する回折光を受光する第2の受光素子2.1とを備えていてスポットサイト検出法によるフォーカスエラー信号検出を行い、上記回折光の軸を通り光情報記録媒体としての光ディスク1.3のトラック方向に平行な分割線で第1の受光素子2.0及び第2の受光素子2.1を2分割することでトラッキングエラー信号検出を行うことで、トラッキングエラー信号検出を行うことができる。)

【0034】上記第1実施形態において、図6に示すように、受光素子2.0上で回折光スポット2.2S(実際には図3に示すように多分割回折素子1.9により分割したものとなるが、良好で安定したフォーカスエラーサーバーが移動する場合に、便宜上円形に表現してある)が移動した受光領域2.0a～2.0fのうちの最も外側の受光領域2.0a、2.0d、2.0c、2.0fは反射光スポット2.2Sのグループ構による回折バーンの影響が少ないと、これらの最外側の受光領域2.0a、2.0d、2.0c、2.0fのうちのトラック方向に配列されている受光領域から得られる信号の差分をとることで、反射光スポット2.2Sの移動量に応じた信号を得ることができる。

【0035】これは受光素子2.1についても同様であるが、対物レンズ1.2の移動による反射光スポット2.2S、2.3Sの移動方向及び後述のトラッキングエラー信号生成回路2.9は、トラックオフセット補正回路2.9に、反射光スポット2.2S、2.3Sの移動方向により、第2実施形態によれば、

(7) 13 実施形態において、受光素子20、21はそれぞれ、反射光スポット2.2S、2.3Sのズレ量を表すスポットズレ信号は以下のようになる。

スポットズレ信号 =  $(2.0a + 2.0c) - (2.0d + 2.0f) + (2.1d + 2.1f) - (2.1a + 2.1c)$ 

ここで、図1.2は反射光スポット2.2S、2.3Sの反射盤(スポットズレ皿)とトラックオフセット(トラッキングエラー信号のオフセット)との関係を示し、図1.3はスポットズレ量とスポットズレ信号との関係を示す。

これらの関係は両者ともほぼ比例的な関係にあるため、で、受光素子2.0、2.1の分画数を少なくする簡便な回路を追加することで、対物レンズ1.2の移動や光ディスク1.3のチルトによるトラックオフセットを補正することができる。

【0036】そこで、本発明の第2実施形態では、上記第1実施形態において、図1.1に示すトラッキングエラーレンズ1.2の代りに、回折バーンのうちのトラッキングエラーレンズ1.2の成回路が用いられ、受光素子2.0、2.1はそれ、幅の狭い受光領域2.0b、2.0e、2.1b、2.1eと、この受光領域2.0a、2.0d、2.0c、2.1a、2.1d、2.1c、2.1fとの少ない3つに分割される。このトラッキングエラーレンズ信号は、上述のようにトラッキングエラーレンズ信号を演算する演算回路2.5と、スポットズレ信号を演算する演算回路2.7と、この演算回路2.7からのスポットズレ信号に基づいてトラッキングオフセット補正信号を算出し、それを各回折素子2.8と、演算回路2.5からのトラッキングエラー信号に対して係器2.8からのトラッキングオフセット補正信号を減算して補正する演算回路2.9となり、受光素子2.0、2.1の各受光領域2.0a～2.0f、2.1a～2.1fからそれぞれ得られる信号2.0A～2.0F、2.1A～2.1Fを以下のように算式

TES =  $(2.0a + 2.0b + 2.0c + 2.1d + 2.1e + 2.1f) - (2.0d + 2.0e + 2.0f + 2.1a + 2.1b + 2.1c) - k_1 ((2.0a + 2.0c) - (2.0d + 2.0f)) - (2.1a + 2.1c)$ 

により算出することで、トラッキングエラー信号TESもしくは

FES =  $2.0B - 2.1B$ により演算することで、スポットサイズ検出を行ってフォーカスエラー信号TESを生成する。

【0039】本発明の第3実施形態では、上記第2実施形態において、図1.5に示すように、受光素子2.0はラジアル方向の分画線3.0が、反射光スポット2.2Sのグループ構による回折バーンのうちの0次光と±1次回折光が重なる領域3.1に掛からないように設定されている。

このため、受光素子2.0のトラック方向の最外側の受光領域2.0a、2.0d、2.0c、2.1fと±1次回折光スポット2.2Sのグループ構による回折バーンのうちの0次光と±1次回折光と±1次回折光の光強度が大きいので、対物レンズ2.0上の集光スポットがグレーブード構をもつた場合においては回折による光量の変化がないので、対物レンズ信号を安定して検出することが可能となる。

これは、受光素子2.1についても同様である。よつて、トラッキングオフセット補正を安定して行うことがで

き、ひいては安定したトラッキングエラー信号の検出が可能となる。

【0040】図1.5では受光素子2.0の受光領域をラジアル方向の分画線3.0によりトラック方向に3つに分割しているが、回折バーン3.1に分画線3.0が掛からないようにして、中央の受光領域2.0b、2.0cの幅が広くなくしてしまい、フォーカスエラー信号の検出感度が安くなる。これは受光素子2.1のシフトやトラッキングエラー信号の検出が可能となる。

【0041】以上のように、第3実施形態によれば、第2実施形態において、最外側の受光領域2.0a、2.0d、2.0c、2.0f、2.1a、2.1d、2.1c、2.1fが、反射光2.2の光ディスク1.3のグループ構による回折バーンのうちの0次光と±1次回折光が重なる領域3.1にかかる限りは、トラックオフセット補正を安定して行うことができ、ひいては安定したトラッキングエラー信号の検出が可能となる。

【0042】本発明の第4実施形態では、上記第1実施形態において、図1.7に示すようなフォーカスエラー信号生成回路及び後述のトラッキングエラー信号生成回路2.9は、トラックオフセット補正回路を構成する。

【0043】これは受光素子2.1についても同様であるが、対物レンズ1.2の移動による反射光スポット2.2S、2.3Sの移動方向に配列されている受光領域から得られる信号の差分をとることで、反射光スポット2.2Sの移動量に応じた信号を得ることができる。

【0045】これは受光素子2.0によって、反射光スポット2.2S、2.3Sのグループ構による回折光強度がその領域内でほぼ一定である。このため、受光素子2.0、2.1の受光領域3.2p、3.2q、3.3p、3.3qがそれ得られる信号3.2P、3.2Q、3.3P、3.3Qを以下の演算式

TES =  $2.0P + 2.1Q - (2.0Q + 2.1P)$ により演算することで、ツッシュブル法によるトラックエラー信号TESを生成する。

【0046】反射光スポット2.2S、2.3Sのグループ構による回折バーンのうちの0次光と±1次回折光が重なる領域内でほぼ一定である。この領域の光強度は、その領域内でほぼ一定である。このため、受光素子2.0、2.1の受光領域3.2p、3.2q、3.3p、3.3qがそれ得られる信号3.2P、3.2Q、3.3P、3.3Qを以下の演算式

TES =  $2.0P + 2.1Q - (2.0Q + 2.1P)$ により演算することで、ツッシュブル法によるトラックエラー信号TESを生成する。

【0052】回折領域 3.5 p、3.5 q では構内で記されているが、必ずしも専用である必要はない、対物レンズ 1.2 のソフトや光ディスク 1.3 のチルトにより反射 1.8 が移動した場合でも、反対 1.8 のグループによる回折ペターノのうちの 1 回光と土 1 回折光が重なる領域を常に回折できる領域に設定されればよい。

【0053】この第5実施形態によれば、反射光の光子数は、回折光の光子数と、回折光が重なる領域における回折光の光子数とを比較する。回折光が重なる領域の一部を回折する2つの回折鏡3.5 p、3.5 qを回折素子1.9に設け、2つの回折鏡3.5 p、3.5 qによる2つの回折光をそれぞれ受光する少なくとも2つの別の受光素子3.6、3.7を配置し、これらの受光素子3.6、3.7で得られる信号を演算してトランシングエラー信号を検出するので、上記第1実施形態のブーカスエラー信号検出の効果に加え、対物レンズ1.2のシフトや光ディスク1.3のチルトがあつた場合でもトランシングエラー信号のない常に安定したトランシングエラー信号を検出する。  
【0054】実施形態3  
3.7で示された

【0504】本実施形態では、上記第5実施形態において、図2の第40に示すように、凹透レンズ19は、集光素子としての対物レンズ12の光軸10側近傍に配置され、保持部材40により対物レンズ12と一緒に固定される。

定され、対物レンズ1-2と一緒に移動する。トランシング動作により対物レンズ1-2がラジアル方向に移動した場合でも、回折鏡子1-9が対物レンズ1-2の近傍でかつ一緒に移動するため、光ディスク1-3から回折鏡子1-9を透過回折した反射光がほとんど移動しない。

【0055】上記第5実施形態では、図18に示すよう  
に回折鏡子19上で光ディスク13からの反射光1.8が  
移動しても0次光と±1次回折光が直面から外れ  
ないよう回折鏡子35 p.、35 qを小さくしなければ  
ならない。従って、その回折光3.8 p.、3.9 qの位置が  
少なくなり、受光素子3-7と3-7から得られる信号のS  
波形が重なる。したがって、ドライブ装置は、各回折  
鏡子19の位置を調整する。この調整は、ドライブ装  
置の構成要素である回折鏡子19の位置を調整する  
ための回折鏡子19用の駆動装置によって行なわれる。

ノバホーク、エビシ、トランクルーナーは、4段4  
ノバホーク、エビシ、トランクルーナーは、4段4  
が行えない恐れがある。

【0056】しながら、第6実験態では、図21  
に示すように回折系ノ19上の光ディスク反射光18が  
ほとんど移動しないため、図22、図23に示すように  
凹透鏡35P、35Qの面積を大きくすることが可能  
となり、ひいては回折光38P、38Qの回折量が大き  
くなる。

くなり、受光素子 3-6、3-7 から得られる信号の S/N がよくなり、安定したトランシングエラー信号検出を行なうことが可能となる。

【10057】このように、第 6 実施形態によれば、回折光子 19 は集光素子としての対物レンズ 1-2 の光源 1-0 側近傍に配置されて対物レンズ 1-2 と一体的に可動するので、受光素子 3-6、3-7 から得られる信号の S/N がよくなり、安定したトランシングエラー信号検出を行う。

50 これが可能となる。

**[0.05.8]** 上記第2実験形態乃至第4実験形態において、回折鏡子19を光源としての対物レンズ1-1、1-2の光源1-0側近傍に配置して対物レンズ1-1と一体的に可動させ、反射光の光ディスク1-3のグループ間にによる回折ハーベーンのうち0次光と±1次回折光が並ぶ位置を実現できる。また、光源1-0は遮光バーがより少なくて済むために強熱を少なくでき、かつ光源1-0の寿命を延ばすことが可能となり、非常に信頼性の高い光ピックアップ装置を実現できる。  
**[0.06.3]** このように、第7実験形態によれば、回折

素子を偏光方向により回折作用の異なる偏光性回折素子  
4.1とし、この偏光性回折素子4.1と集光素子としての  
対物レンズ1.2との間に1/4波長板4.2を配置したの  
で、光利用効率が高く、受光素子の入射光量が増加して  
フレア光が少くなり検出信号のS/Nが向上する。ま  
た、検出信号のS/Nを面精度にした場合や、光ディスク  
信号を検出するようにしてよい。

[10059] 上記第1実験結果では、凹透鏡子1.9は光ディスク1.3からの反射光に対してのみ回折作用が起るよう光路が図1に示されているが、実際には光源1.0からの人射光が凹透鏡子1.9を透過した場合にも回折光がディスク1.3側に発生する。この回折光は光ディスク1.3に対する位置の記録再生には利用されず、また、この回折光は凹透鏡子1.9によって平行光束となり、凹透鏡子1.9によって拡散されたものである。

1をプレース化しない場合には、プラスチックとマイナス数次の回折効率が同一であるため、±1次回折光のトータルの回折効率を仮に10.0%としても、その半分の5.0%は利用することができないが、回折素子1.9、4.1をプレース化することにより、+1次回折光のみの回折効率を大幅に高めることができる。よって、回折素子の一部が光ディスク1.3等で反射してフレア光として発生する要因になる。

100601 本発明の第7実施形態では、上記第1実施形態乃至第6実施形態において、それぞれ、図2.4に示すように回折素子1.9の代りに、偏光光方向により回折

子1.9、4.1をブレーザー化するのみで、光ディスク反射光の利用効率を向上させ、S/Nの良い信号検出及びS/Nの良い光ビックアップ装置を簡便に低コストで実現できる。

[0.0.5] このように第8実施形態によれば、回折溝の位置によっては、1次回折光の回折効率が最も高くなることを利用して、ブルーレイドライブの構成を簡便化することができる。

子1.9、4.1は1次回折光の反射光とは、  
子1.9、4.1は1次回折光の反射光とは、

〔0.6.6〕本実明の第9実施形態では、上記第1実施形態乃至第8実施形態において、それぞれ、フォーカスエラー信号生成回路、トラッキングエラー信号生成回路により、ノイズ抑制回路、ノイズ検出回路、ノイズ除去回路等を簡便に低コストで実現できる。

倍、トランクオフセット補正回路を含む信号増幅回路を受光素子 2-0、2-1 (もしくは受光素子 2-0、2-1、3-6、3-7) に組み込んで内蔵させる構成としたものである。このため、外来ノイズの影響を受けにくく、受光素子の後段に回路を追加することなく安定した信号の生成及び情報記録再生を行える光ピックアップ装置を実現する。

[10062] また、検出信号のS/Nを高精度にした結果、ディスク1・3の記録面に到達する光の強度を同程度にする場合は、光源1のパワーを、より少ないものにできるため、発光と同時に発生する光源1の熱を抑えることができるが可能である。また、省エネルギーでもない限り抑える。また、ガス放電管や半導体発光ダイオードなどの発光能力が大きい大発光光ワーパーが光源として用いられる場合、低コストで半導体発光ダイオードを用いることによって、受光素子の後段に回路を追加する必要がないので、外乱に対する影響を小さくすることができる。また、受光素子の後段回路は正弦波やスムーズな方波を出力する。このように、第9実施形態によれば、各エラー信号及び補正信号は受光素子を光源1のパワーと並行して構成されているので、外乱に対する影響を受けにくく、受光素子の後段回路は正弦波やスムーズな方波を出力する。

(11) 19 える光ピックアップ装置を実現することが可能となる。

[0068] 【発明の効果】以上のように請求項1に係る発明によれば、トラックングに伴う集光素子の移動や光情報記録媒体のチルトによらず、オフセットや劣化のないフォーカスエラー信号を得ることができ、受光素子を適用した無限光学系を有する光ピックアップ装置の一機能を示す概略図である。

[図7] 同第1実施形態における対物レンズの移動による反射光スポットの移動を示す平面図である。

[図8] 本発明を適用した無限光学系を有する光ピックアップ装置の一機能を示す概略図である。

[図9] 上記第1実施形態に用いられるフォーカスエラーレベル回路の第一例を示す回路図である。

[図10] 上記第1実施形態の他の例を示す回路図である。

[図11] 上記第1実施形態のトラッキングエラー信号生成回路を示す回路図である。

[図12] 光ピックアップ装置における反射光スポットのズレ量とトラックオフセットとの関係を示す特性図である。

[図13] 光ピックアップ装置におけるスポットズレ量とスポットズレ信号との関係を示す特性図である。

[図14] 本発明の第2実施形態のトラッキングエラーレベル回路を示す回路図である。

[図15] 本発明の第3実施形態における受光素子の受光状態を示す平面図である。

[図16] 本発明で用いることが可能な受光素子の一例を示す平面図である。

[図17] 本発明の第4実施形態におけるフォーカスエラーレベル回路を示す回路図である。

[図18] 本発明の第5実施形態における回折素子を示す平面図である。

[図19] 本発明の第5実施形態の受光素子及びトラッキングエラーレベル回路を示す回路図である。

[図20] 本発明の第6実施形態における光ディスクからの反射光の移動を示す概略図である。

[図21] 同第6実施形態における受光素子及びトラッキングエラーレベル回路を示す回路図である。

[図22] 本発明の第7実施形態を示す回路図である。

[図23] 本発明の第8実施形態における光ディスクからの反射光の移動を示す概略図である。

[図24] 本発明の第9実施形態における受光素子及びトラッキングエラーレベル回路を示す回路図である。

[図25] 従来の光ピックアップ装置の一例を示す概略図である。

[図面の簡単な説明]

[図1] 本発明の第1実施形態を示す概略図である。

[図2] 同第1実施形態で用いられる多分割回折素子の各例を示す平面図である。

[図3] 同第1実施形態における受光素子上での回折光の受光スポットを示す図である。

[図4] 同第1実施形態において対物レンズがトラッキング動作によりトラック方向と直交する方向に移動した場合の多分割回折素子上での反射光の移動を示す平面図である。

[図5] 同第1実施形態で対物レンズを移動させた場合

のフォーカスエラー特性を示す特性図である。

[図6] 同第1実施形態において受光素子上で回折光スポットの移動を示す平面図である。

[図7] 同第1実施形態における対物レンズの移動による反射光スポットの移動を示す平面図である。

[図8] 本発明を適用した無限光学系を有する光ピックアップ装置の一機能を示す概略図である。

[図9] 上記第1実施形態に用いられるフォーカスエラーレベル回路の第一例を示す回路図である。

[図10] 上記第1実施形態における反射光スポットのズレ量とトラックオフセットとの関係を示す特性図である。

[図11] 本発明における入射光量が増加してフレア光が少くなり受光素子のS/Nが向上する。また、検出信号のS/Nは回数に応じて増加する。集光素子の記録面に到達する光の強度を回復度に対する場合は、光源のハウジングの大きさによって異なる。

[図12] 請求項8に係る発明によれば、光情報記録媒体反射光の光利用効率を向上させ、S/Nの良い信号検出及びS/Nの良い光ピックアップ装置を簡便に低コストで実現できる。請求項9に係る発明によれば、外光ノイズの影響を受けにくく、受光素子の後段に回路を追加することなく安定した信号の生成及び情報記録再生を行える光ピックアップ装置を実現することが可能となる。

[図13] 本発明の第1実施形態における受光素子の受光状態を示す平面図である。

[図14] 本発明の第2実施形態における受光素子及びトラッキングエラーレベル回路を示す回路図である。

[図15] 本発明の第3実施形態における受光素子の受光状態を示す平面図である。

[図16] 本発明の第4実施形態における受光素子の受光状態を示す平面図である。

[図17] 本発明の第5実施形態における受光素子及びトラッキングエラーレベル回路を示す回路図である。

[図18] 本発明の第6実施形態における受光素子及びトラッキングエラーレベル回路を示す回路図である。

[図19] 本発明の第7実施形態における受光素子及びトラッキングエラーレベル回路を示す回路図である。

[図20] 本発明の第8実施形態における受光素子及びトラッキングエラーレベル回路を示す回路図である。

[図21] 本発明の第9実施形態における受光素子及びトラッキングエラーレベル回路を示す回路図である。

[図22] 従来の光ピックアップ装置の他の例を示す概略図である。

[図23] 同第1実施形態における受光素子を示す平面図である。

[図24] 同第1実施形態における対物レンズを示す平面図である。

[図25] 同第1実施形態における受光素子を示す平面図である。

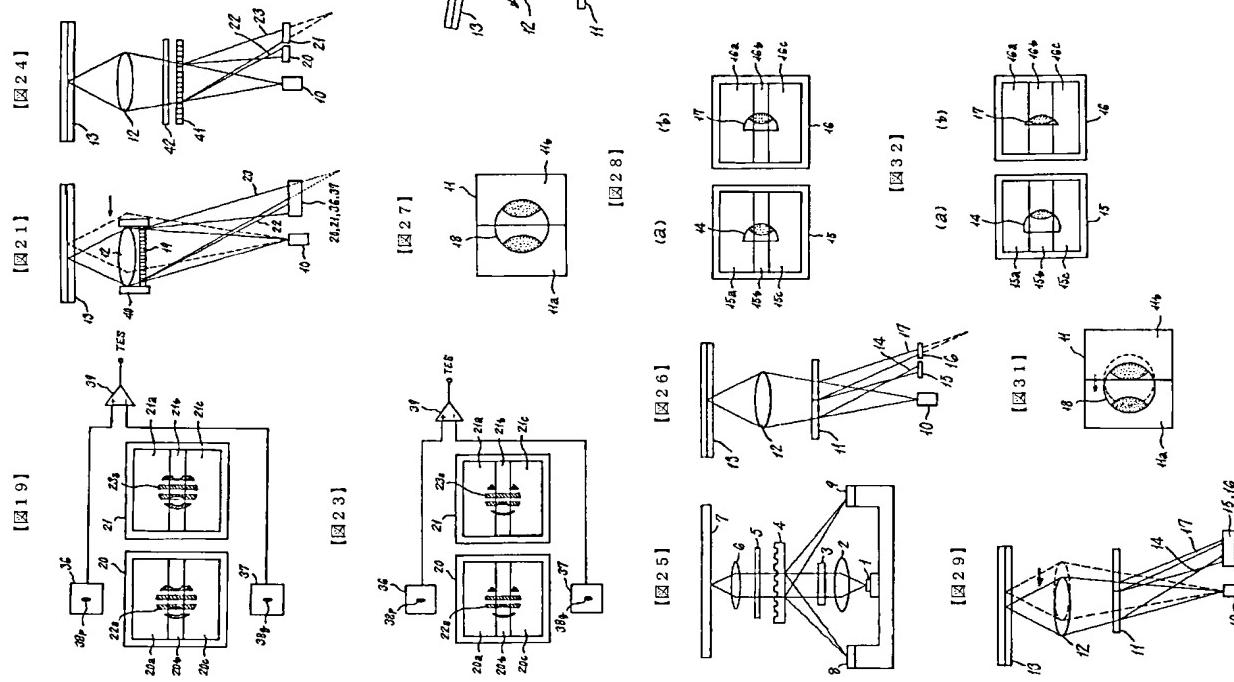
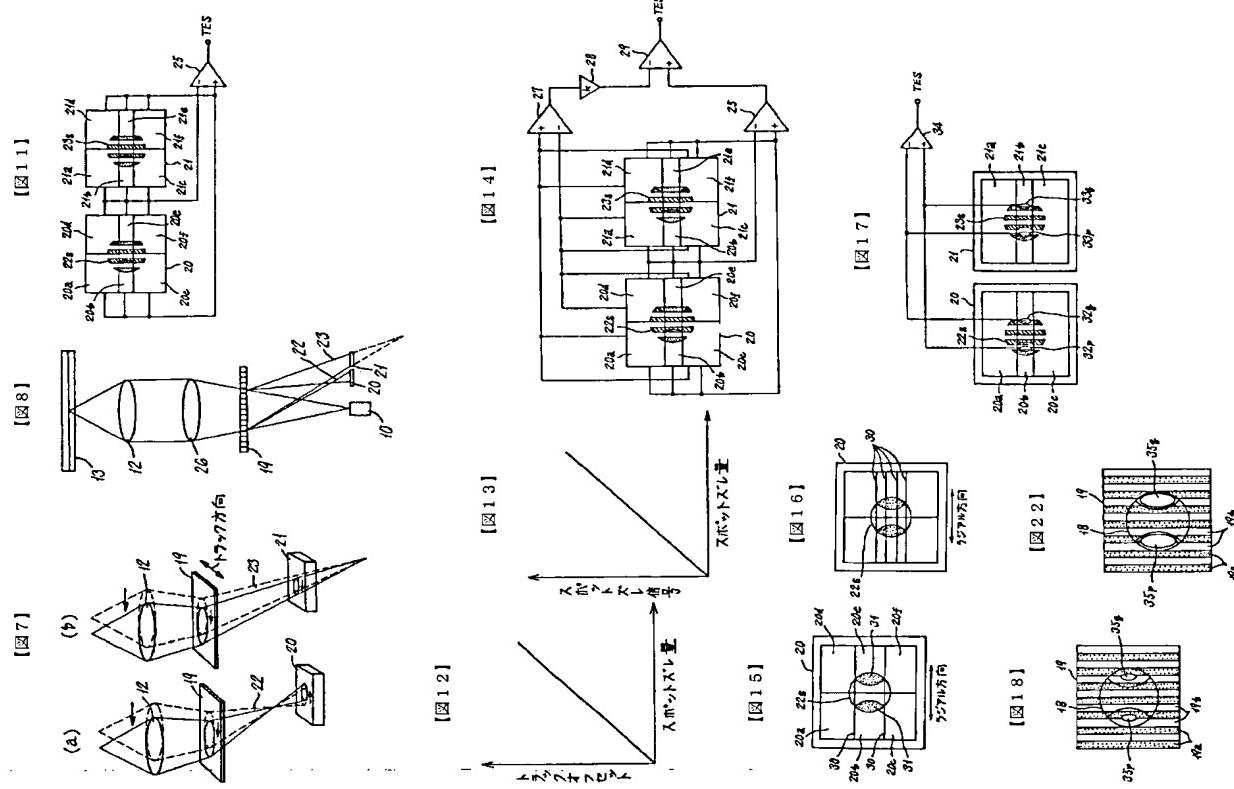
[図26] 従来の光ピックアップ装置の他の例を示す概略図である。

[図27] 同光ピックアップ装置の回折素子を示す平面図である。

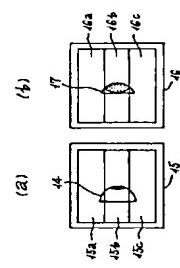
[図28] 同光ピックアップ装置の受光素子を示す平面図である。

[図29] 同光ピックアップ装置における対物レンズのラジアル方向移動を示す概略図である。

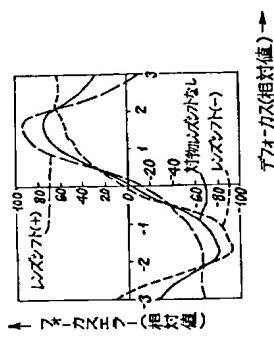
[図30] 同光ピックアップ装置において光ディスクがチルトした場合を示す概略図である。



【図33】



【図34】



【図35】

